

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER, 10 CENTS A WEEK TO ANY PART OF TOPEKA OR SUBURBS, OR AT THE SAME PRICE IN ANY KANSAS TOWN WHERE THIS PAPER HAS A CARRIER SYSTEM. BY MAIL, THREE MONTHS..... \$ 5.00 BY MAIL, ONE YEAR..... 16.00 WEEKLY EDITION, PER YEAR..... 16.00

Address, STATE JOURNAL, Topeka, Kansas.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: For Kansas—Generally fair; cooler; southerly shifting to west winds.

MISS POLLARD'S book, "Marriage Above Zero," doubtless treats of persons of a mercurial temperament.

THE administration Democrats of Missouri have wisely concluded not to press the matter of endorsing Cleveland.

THE people who do not like the Coxe movement have not yet informed the world what they are going to do about it.

WHAT a lot of time and speech some newspapers have wasted if, as Henry George says, David B. Hill isn't worth talking about.

If the house could get a bill through as quickly as it got the crank out yesterday, the country would have nothing to complain of.

THE burning of the Tabernacle doesn't worry Rev. Mr. Talmage any as long as it brings his name prominently before the public again.

THE country will today cease for a moment, to give its attention to congress and the Coxeites while the Brooklyn handicap is run.

THE enthusiasm with which Iowa river towns are welcoming Kelly is exceeded only by the gladness with which his parting is speeded.

IT has become too much of a task to keep track of the tariff debate by days, and so it is said that the seventh week of the tariff debate has begun.

THERE didn't seem to be any disposition on the part of the house to delay the ousting of the gallery crank by filibustering or no quorum tactics.

MR. CLEVELAND is a little early in going fishing this year compared with his usual date of starting out, but perhaps he has arranged to stay over Decoration Day.

A LOCAL paper says a large majority of the Sanders army are for Bland for president. Saturday the same authority stated that the army was made up mostly of Republicans. How is this?

SOME people have been so busy talking about the lawlessness of Sanders' army, that they haven't had time to think about the two lynchings that have occurred in the state within the last ten days.

SO little has been heard of Miss Pollard since the trial, that the public was beginning to have quite a favorable opinion of her, but since she has emerged from her obscurity she is apt to lose all that she gained.

THE gold reserve in the United States treasury has again fallen considerably below the \$100,000,000 mark. Secretary Carlisle will probably make another issue of bonds as soon as he returns from a ten days fishing trip which he has gone on in company with the president and Secretary Gresham.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY declared that she had seen the girl who could whistle and when she found one who could throw a stone, it would be demonstrated that woman could do anything. All she needs to do now is to engage the pitchers of the Ottawa baseball team to tour with her in order to destroy the last argument against woman's rights.

THE farce of an international bimetallic conference seems in a fair way of being again perpetrated upon the public. The move is doubtless for the purpose of affording to congressmen a loophole of escape when they are called in the coming campaign to comfort their constituents and explain their votes on silver. They hope to run the gauntlet on the plea that they are just waiting for an international agreement which is about to be consummated. If the people want free coinage of silver at the old ratio the members of each party should demand of their candidates this fall a pledge to do all in their power to secure that result, then it would not matter who is elected. The money question is the only important question before the people. There need be no fear that the tariff will be seriously disturbed.

ACTION CALLED FOR.

The army of the commonwealth has come and gone. The uncertainty in the minds of many regarding the make up of the movement has been removed. Wherever any one of the numerous branches of the army has remained a sufficient length of time for the people to form an estimate of the men accompanying it, the verdict has been that they are workmen, of average intelligence and thoroughly in earnest. The fact is gradually taking shape in the public mind that these men know in a general way at least, what they want and that they are determined to go to Washington at any cost, and ask for it. They may differ as to details. "General" Coxe favoring the building of good roads and "General" Sanders favoring the building of a system of irrigation; but on one point they are all united and that is they want public work of some kind set on foot.

That the country is filled with idle men who would work if they could no one presumes to deny. That congress has done and is doing absolutely nothing to relieve the conditions is equally certain. These men think they have a remedy. What will congress do about it? There is nowhere else for the people to go with their burdens and congress will be forced to meet this question sooner or later. Why don't it do it now before matters go any further? There has already been bloodshed in the northwest; there are likely to be similar or worse occurrences at any time. The petition of Mr. Coxe and his followers should be taken up by the national law-makers at once, and if their scheme is impracticable, illegal or inadvisable they should be so informed and that would probably end the movement in its present form.

It is unfortunate in this instance that a matter of this kind cannot be submitted to a direct vote of the people. It could be settled in short order.

The Democratic party cannot hope to dodge the issue by ignoring it. Every thing that party has done since it assumed control of the government has but emphasized its total incapacity for the management of public affairs. It might redeem itself to some extent by meeting the industrial problem in a fair, open and intelligent manner. Such a state of affairs as the present could not have occurred under a Republican administration. The Republican party always met emergencies half way.

Casting the blame for present conditions upon the McKinley tariff law will not serve any more, for the reason that congress has convinced the people that it does not intend to alter that law to any appreciable extent, if at all.

No, the Democratic party cannot escape the grave responsibility confronting it. It has the senate, the house and the president. It can do as it will. It must meet this industrial problem and settle it somehow or have the verdict of incapacity already rendered, endorsed even by its friends and have added to its catalogue of misdeeds that of criminal negligence.

The silver plank adopted at the Republican convention in the seventh district is a better one than the one on which Charlie Curtis is to stand in the fourth district. It is a great pity that the fourth district delegates didn't have the courage of their convictions and put up a silver plank with a ring to it. The one adopted at Newton by the seventh district Republicans is as follows and is good enough to put in the state platform: "We favor bimetalism and are opposed to monometallism, whether of gold or of silver. We believe that by wise legislation, the annual output of the silver mines of our country can be added to the money of the country, without disturbing the equal values of our gold and silver coin. We are in favor of gold, silver and paper money coined and issued by our national government, interchangeable at par and in volume sufficient to meet the demands of the agricultural and commercial interests of our country."

We don't hear so much about European pauper labor, nor about the "miserable pittance of wages" on which the European laborer has to live as we used to. It seems somewhat out of place to drag in the European standard of comparison any more. We don't even have the pittance to give to thousands of laboring men. It speaks loudly for the good sense of American workmen that they have not as yet, at least, gone to rioting when they felt the pangs of hunger, as their brethren in Austria, Belgium and France have done. Even the Coxe movement is better than bloodshed, dear reader, isn't it?

THE Republicans of Cowley county in adopting a platform of the six words, "Resolved that we demand a change," set a precedent that it would be well for other conventions to follow. No matter how long the resolutions or how involved the sentences the essence of every political declaration is embodied in the above expression and its adoption as a permanent form would save lots of wear and tear and an abundance of nervous energy.

It is reported from Provo, Utah, that the sheriff and a large posse arrested twenty-seven industrialists at that place and put them in jail without firing a shot. This is certainly a remarkable performance considering the bloodthirsty character of the average commonwealer.

THE church without Christ that is to be formed in Chicago is hardly a new departure as there are thousands less frank organizations in the same fix.

THE crank who raised such a disturbance in the house yesterday is envied by all the members because of his success in catching the speaker's eye.

IT SHOWS FOR ITSELF

THE BREEDING OF AMERICAN GIRLS WHEN ABROAD.

A New Yorker's Advice to His Daughter. How an American Young Lady Tried to Captivate the Prince of Naples—A Few Words of Seasonable Counsel.

(Special Correspondence.)

Rome, April 30.—"My dear Lizzie," writes a New Yorker to his daughter, "do not forget you are a lady by birth and breeding. Do not forget it; but, on the other hand, do not speak of it; it must show for itself."

Too often the American girl when away from home forgets this fact, and by some little act of weakness or vanity attracts to herself the just censure of those who witness her frailty. "I like the American girl in her own home," said a cultured Frenchwoman. "There she has the proper setting for her independent ways, her brilliant graces of mind and person, but when she comes abroad"—A shrug of the French shoulders conveyed a world of disapproval. The remark had been called forth by the passing of a beautiful American girl through one of the crowded thoroughfares in a white dress.

Girls Must Not Saunter.

It is the almost invariable custom of women in Europe when they must appear on the street alone to be dressed very plainly in dark clothes and to walk rapidly, looking neither to the right nor the left, if they desire to avoid unpleasant attention. To appear in a fine dress, to saunter along and look in the shop windows, is always considered an invitation to some of the street loungers to join them. Even should she have an escort, if her dress be very elegant, she must maintain a discreet and dignified demeanor, or remarks will be made that would be decidedly unpleasant for her.



THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

to hear. That a woman can travel the length and breadth of Europe alone without insult is more or less true. It all depends entirely upon herself.

The American girl does not make as many faux pas perhaps as is attributed to her by her English cousins. At the wedding of the Countess of Essex—Miss Adele Grant—as the guests were arriving at the church, I overheard one English girl say to another: "In evening dress in an open carriage! What bad form, but they are Americans, I suppose!" As I happened to know, they were not Americans, and this fact I hastened to impart to the translator of my countrywomen, and as a vision of loveliness preceded us into the church, "but the bride is," I added.

A Painful Reproof.

One or two instances, however, came to my notice that merited the rebukes they received. A pretty Chicago girl was stopping at one of the hotels here. In her journey about the city she frequently met a handsome officer, and being impressed by his fine appearance and gorgeous uniform she thought to make his acquaintance, but knew no one that could introduce her. She was equal to the occasion, however, and contrived to lose herself one day in his immediate vicinity. With great gallantry the Italian gentleman accompanied her to her hotel, where he was invited in and presented to her father and invited to call. He was obliged to refuse the invitation, however, for his staff had been ordered to Commo and must leave that evening. Rome thereafter had no charms for the Chicago girl, and with her father she soon departed for Commo. She employed her time walking, riding, boating, constantly endeavoring to learn the whereabouts of the officer. At last she was successful, and one day saw him, with a friend, approaching. With flushed cheeks and bright eyes she hastened to meet him, bowing effusively. The officer raised his hat, stepped to one side and allowed her to pass without the faintest glance of recognition. It was a most painful reproof, but it was merited.

Striking and Captivating.

There is something about a martial uniform that goes straight to the heart of a girl the world over. It may be that brass buttons, tinsel shoulder straps and dangling sword appeal to her sense of artistic beauty more than a plain civilian's uniform does. Whatever it is, her choice is always the same. Place before her two men, one in a plain dress suit and the other in a neat and natty uniform, and see how quickly her eye will sparkle with pleasure as it rests on the uniform, to the utter oblivion of the plainly dressed man. The Italian uniform is particularly pleasing to the eyes, being neater than the German or Austrian, less gaudy than the French and less imposing than the English—all as neat as wax, as if the owner had just stepped out of a bandbox. Add to this a jaunty air, black mustache, a pair of sparkling black eyes, and—well, who can blame the girl if she does not see the other man?

Many an American girl has dreamed dreams when she has been presented to the young Prince of Naples. And why not? He is a goodly youth to look upon, and it is a well known fact that Queen

Margaret and King Humbert are very friendly to Americans.

European Customs.

There are a great number of Americans—ladies married to Italian noblemen—among the company comprising the queen's court. The young prince is uniformly kind and courteous to all women, although he does not betray that fondness for their society that was such a strong characteristic of his father and grandfather before him. He is a quiet, studious youth, possessing his mother's gentle nature. He is quite cosmopolitan in his ideas and goes about freely in the society at Rome and Naples. At a recent ball he was presented to two attractive American girls, with whom he conversed for some time. They had not caught his name when he was introduced and were surprised when he passed out to see every one deferentially make way for him. When they learned it was the heir to the kingdom of Italy with whom they had been conversing, they were mortified at their lack of deference. But they need not have been. Their careless indifference was probably a greater attraction than the most obsequious attention would be. Princes are human and like a little variety sometimes.

European customs are so different from our own that for a man to address a remark to a woman, a stranger to him, does not always indicate a desire to be rude or unpleasant. "You look like two duchesses," said a gentleman, politely raising his hat as he passed two American women on the Corso. There was no offense in his manner or actions and none intended. It occurred to him as he approached them that they were regal looking, and he told them so and passed on.

An American may admire a pretty face as much as the Frenchmen or the Italians, but he keeps his thoughts to himself, whereas the latter speaks right out. "When a man in America thinks a girl he meets on the street is pretty, does he tell her so, as we do here?" asked a Milanese lawyer of a Pittsburgh girl. "No, indeed; they would think he was crazy," said the girl, with a horrified face.

LENA L. PEPPER.

THE NEW YORK NEWSBOYS.

They Must Hereafter Refrain From Selling on Street Cars.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, May 10.—The poor little newsboys of New York feel that they are greatly abused these days. The following notice has been issued by the Metropolitan Traction company and posted in cars of all the lines controlled by it:

In consequence of the number of serious accidents to newsboys, they will not hereafter be allowed on the cars of this line. Passengers are respectfully requested to co-operate with the company by buying papers before boarding cars.

Since being issued the order has been generally enforced on car lines throughout the city. Newsboys in Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City and in several other cities were prohibited some time ago from boarding street cars, and it is claimed by the managers of these lines that their passengers have thus been spared considerable annoyance from the youthful, shrill voiced hawkers, and that dangers of accident to the latter have likewise been avoided.

The little fellows themselves take kindly to the order in New York. They have held several indignation meetings in the public squares and denounced the action of the street railway companies as unwarranted and, as one enthused orator expressed it, "unconstitutional." Many of the older newsboys complain that this prohibition is an outrage and a deliberate attempt to rob them of their bread and butter. "Why should we be boycotted," said one excited young news vendor when questioned, "when we haven't done nuthin but work hard to serve the public? It's a blamed shame to give us the go by this way. I have been jumpin on and off cars four years, and I never had a slip. Why, it's part of the art o' bein a newsboy to be sure o' his footin. S'pose once in awhile one o' us do make a miss. Hain't it the same way in other t'ings? Just 'cause a engineer or a brakeman loses his life they don't stop railroadin, nor much. It's 'cause we're little and hain't got backers dat we has to suffer."

An old gentleman, a prominent lawyer, who goes up town every afternoon at a certain hour on the Broadway cable cars, was very enthusiastic respecting the stand taken by the street car magnates. Said he to the writer: "I have seen many sorry sights resulting from this loose system of allowing the newsboys to invade our street cars. By usage they had become rather privileged characters. Conductors seemed to have a sort of paternal regard for them, which was all well enough in its way, and the average passenger had come to believe it his duty not to look sour or concerned when his pet corn was brought to his mind by some clumsy, assertive little brigand with a bundle of papers under his arm. But this could all be passed by perhaps were it not that these enterprising urchins take large risks in exposing themselves to the cruel dangers of our later modes of transit. I myself have seen two newsboys killed outright and several so injured and maimed that their usefulness in life was destroyed. Every sensible man should buy his reading matter before entering a street car."

It seems yet too early to predict what some of the New York evening dailies will have to say concerning this innovation. It is within the bounds of a rational judgment of human nature to suspect that if they find their sale diminished because the newsboys are not allowed on street cars they will criticize the order in no moderate terms—that is, two or three of them will. Thus far, however, the metropolitan press has treated the decision of the street railroad companies with a lukewarm and casual interest. After all, the newsboys do not seriously depend on street car passengers for their maintenance, and, as for the newsboys, they can do quite as well off the street cars in the long run.

LEON MEAD.

ABE J. AUGUST

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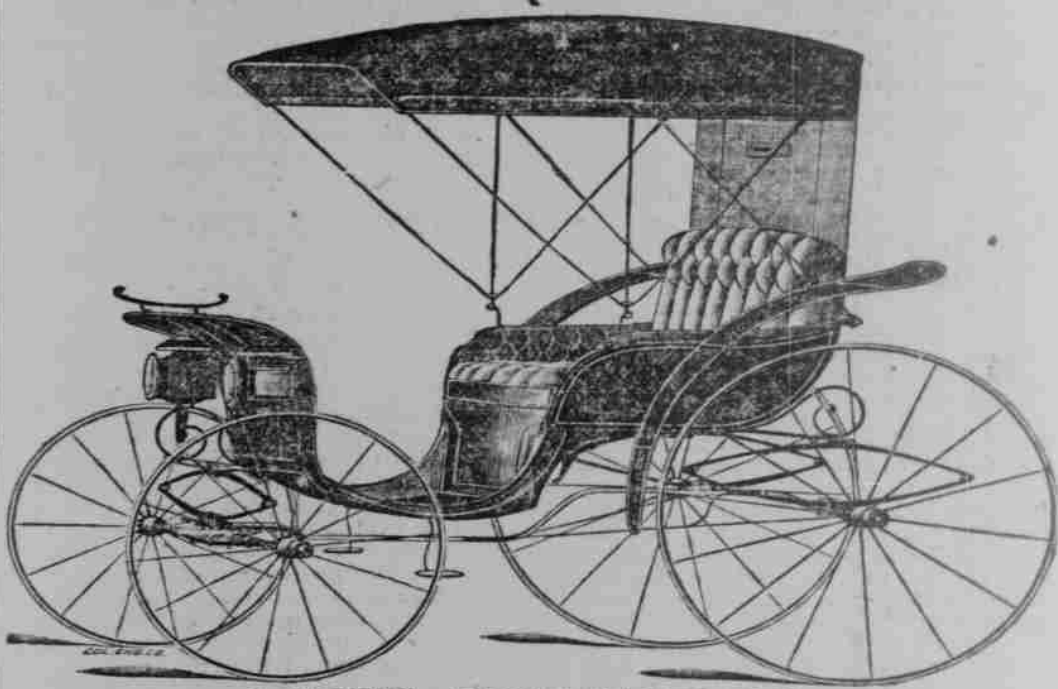


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J. S. Grice and Son, 905 West 6th st.
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Chas. Dryer, 2nd and Harrison sts.
Baldwin, 402 East 8th st.
Davis, Princeess Gro., 15th and Lincoln.
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Henry Ritter & Son, 6th and Clay sts.
James Werts, 6th and Topeka ave.
W. G. Frazier, Huntoon and Lincoln sts.
Armantrout, 17th and Clay sts.
College Hill Meat Mar., 15th and Lincoln.
Geo. C. Beach, 218 West 6th st.
J. K. Trueblood, Auburndale.
J. K. Thompson, 418 Kansas ave.
Mossers, Lawa, 404 East 4th st.
Freeman Bros., 114 Kansas ave.
Hammond & Co., 203 Kansas ave.
Folkner, 506 East 5th st.
Grant Lux, 6th and Jackson sts.
L. D. Roose, 202½ West 6th ave.
Topeka Grocery Co., 706 Kansas ave.
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